NEW YORK HERALD.

SAMES GORDON BENNESS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CORNER OF MARRAU AND PULTON STE TRAMS, cach in advance.

THE DATE WHERALD 5 comin per copp. If per canaming the White Whit

Jalame XXI

No. 271

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-The Coopers-Young REPOLIER ON THE TIGHT ROPE-M'LLE ROBERT IN TWO GRAND PAS-PARISH BRIGARDS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-PIRATES OF THE MISSIS GROUGE CHRISTY'S AND WOODS MINSTREIS, No. 646 Broadway-Oud-Fashioned Strie of Ethiopian Min

RELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, 506 Broadway-Patriotic

DUSSEL DORF GALLERY, No. 497 Broadway-VALUABLE New York, Thursday, July 31, 1856.

The hard and soft shell democratic State Con ventions met at Syracuse yesterday. Large delegations of both factions were on the ground, and the proceedings, full reports of which are found elsewhere in our columns, passed off harmoniously. The reunion of the long separated sections having been duly consummated by the softs going over to the hards, the ballotting for a candidate for Governor commenced, and on the fourth trial Judge Amasa G. Parker, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared unanimously nominated. The nomination of Judge Parker is a de cided victory for the Central Railroad interest. He was the candidate of Corning and Company, and is of soft antecedents and proclivities. Fernando Wood's partizans, perceiving there was not even the shadow of a chance for their favorite, withdrew his name after the third ballot. Horatio Seymour received a very handsome complimentary vote, but he peremptorily declined being a candidate. After the nomination of Mr. Parker the Convention adjourned till this morning, when the balance of the State ticket will be completed, and a list of names for Presidential electors agreed upon.

The news of the destruction by fire of the steamboat John Jay, on Lake George, on Tuesday after noon, created great excitement in this city, as it was known that a number of New Yorkers were on board. It appears, however, that six lives were lost namely: Mrs. Belknap, of this city; Miss C. A. Fleet, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Twing, of Boston; Mr. Metcalf, of Cherry Valley; Miss Sherman, of Al bany, and Miss Renshaw, of New Orleans.

The Arabia's mails reached this city from Boston last evening. Our European files contain little news in addition to what had already reached us by telegraph from Halifax. We have, however, full details of the revolutionary movement in Spain from the moment when, on the 14th inst., General Espartero resigned his official position, up to the period of she proclamation of the restoration of quiet in Madrid. It is asserted that Espartero did not resign, but that he was ignominiously dismissed by Queen Isabella, acting under the influence of political intrigue directed from Paris by Queen Christina. Very bloody scenes were enacted in the streets. The slave trade-particular ly in Cuba and Brazil-had been noticed in the Briish Parliament. It is thought that the action of the United States government in relation to the Sound does would have a good effect in Europe. The militia riots in Ireland had ended, but a dreadful party fight had taken place between Irish Orangemen and Ribbonmen in England on the 12th of July. Reports from Italy were still alarming.

The Commissioners of Emigration, at their meeting held vesterday, took action to make public the extent of the yellow fever at the Quarantine. Hereafter the Resident Physician is to report the number of cases, together with particulars, daily, at the Commissioners' office in this city, for the public information. It appears that two persons, a Custom House officer and an Inspector, from this city, caught the vellow fever on board an infected vessel in the harbor, and died. Several of the employee on the island also have died, a cargo of rags from an Havana vessel being the instrumentality by which the harbor yesterday. Every precaution is being taken

to confine the disease to the Quarantine grounds.
In the United States Senate yesterday, a substitute to the bill to regulate the compensation of members of Congress, proposing that they shall receive twenty-five per cent additional to what they are now entitled to by law, was referred to the Committee on Pinance. The bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with Mr. Vanderbilt to carry the mail between New York and Southampton, was reported back, with an amendment making it the duty of the contractor to extend the trips to Bremen and Havre, or alternately to those ports, without additional compensation, and made the special order for Monday next. An animated debate was had on the bill to continue the improvements in the harbor of Newark, without disposing of which the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives the bill providing for a settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolution, and of the widows and orphans of those who died in the service of the country, was discussed and passed. The Kansas ele tion case was postponed until to-day, when Mr. Washburne, of Maine, gave notice that he should move the previous question. The California land bill was laid on the table by three majority. The fortification appropriation bill was debated during the balance of the sitting. The evening session was devoted to the usual political discussion.

In the Straits of Belle Isle, on the 1st inst., during a violent hurricane, thirty-two vessels were wrecked, and nearly all on board perished. Indeed, the entire coast of Labrador was visited by a storm of unexampled fury, and the fishing vessels of New England have doubtless been severe sufferers.

A terrific storm of rain, thunder and lightning. passed over the city last night, about twelve o'clock. We hear by telegraph of similar storms in various parts of the country. In several instances consider

able damage has been experienced. The Secretary of the French Relief Committee

acknowledges the receipt by him of \$10,175 up to There was a fair supply of animals at the variou cattle markets yesterday, with a moderate demand, owing to the excessively hot weather, at prices about the same as reported last week. Beef cattle ranged from 7 to 10 cents per pound; cows and calves, from \$28 to \$75; sheep and lambs, from \$2 to \$5, and veals from 3 to 7 cents per pound-all according to quality. A drove of cattle, all the way from Texas, brought 10 cents per pound—the

highest price paid during the day. The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to about 500 a 600 bales, based upon middling Uplands at about 11fc. Flour was firm and active, at about the previous days quotations, including parcels for export. Sales of wheat were more limited, but prices were well supported, especially for choice lots, which were scarce. Corn was firm, with fair sales, closing at higher rates for lots of Western mixed, in good shipping order, which sold as high as 624c. Pork was heavy, with soles of mess at \$20. Sugars were firm and active. The sales embraced about 1,500 hdds., 800 of which were Cuba, and 700 do, were Porto Rico, at prices stated in another column. About 1,100 bags Rio coffee were sold at 10 ic. a 11c. The Hannah Thorn's cargo, of 3,500 bage of Rio, advertised to be sold by auction on the 1st of August, was disposed of yesterday, for export to the Mediterranean, on private terms. Freights were rather easier for grain to Liverpool, with more

The Presidency-T' se South-The Slavery We lay before or a readers this morning three

interesting letters, from the South, on the Presidency, the slav ay question, and the ultra Southern policy of secession and a separate Southern confederacy. The first is from Mr. Senator Toombs; the second is from a prominent Georgia politician, enclosing the note of Mr. Teembs; the third is frees a Virginia farmer. The particular point in the note of Mr. Toombs is his declaration or ipse diest, that " the election of Fremont would be the end of the Union, and ought to be." His Georgia friend adopts this opinion, and appeals to our patriotism, in a very complimentary man ner, to support Mr. Buchanan. The letter of the Virginia farmer is an able, comprehensive, attractive, plausible, and logical argument, but, we apprehend, a most delusive one, in behalf of seession as the true policy of the South.

We shall not undertake to answer this deliberate essay of our "Fauquier Farmer" in detail. We have other customers just now to deal with The presentiments which we entertain, and which, we believe, are entertained by the mass of our readers, in reference to the consequences of a disolution of the Union, we are content, for the present, to rely upon, as the antidote against this fascinating, but deceptive disunion appeal. We are sorry, however, to learn from a source so intelligent as our "Fauquier Farmer" that "disunionism, which, at one time, was regarded as a leprosy, confined to South Carolina, is now a sentiment sown broadcast through every individual slave State." We cannot think so On the contrary, we do think that our correspondent is here as wide of the mark as in his opinion that the world is on the verge of the millenium. "when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together," and when wars shall only exist in history and tradition; and that secession, and the organization of the South into an independent republic, would be to such republic the inauguration of a long career of uninterrupted peace and unrivalled prosperity. Nor do we hold the existing European balance of power, and peace, to be synonymous terms. The present condition of affairs in France, Austria, Italy and Spain, would rather admonish us that a pacific, self-sustaining balance of power in Europe is still a problem to be solved by war. Nor can we recognise the applicability of this European system of checks and balances as a reliable medium of peace between the North and South in the event of the division of this Union. With these general remarks, we are constrained to avoid the broad field of argument into which our "Fauquier Farmer" would invite us, and to turn to Mr. Toombs and his Georgia friend, and their concurrent opinion that the election of Fremont would and ought to be the end of the Union.

We agree with our Georgia correspondent, and have always maintained similar views in regard to the African and to Southern slavery. The African is a child of the sun, is incapable of self-government-is adapted to the climate and the field labor of the tropics-has been socially and morally elevated under the slavery system of the South, beyond any advancement of his social or moral condition in any other country, under any other government, or in any other age of the world. These are historical facts; and it is also true that under our Southern system of slavery the African (useless, and worse than useless, as he is when left to himself,) has been made a powerful agent in the development of the prosperity and power of this republic, North and South, and in the diffusion of the blessings of civilization throughout the world. We are inclined to endorse the especial logic of our Georgia correspondent-that Providence has ordained the civilization of the world-that the first step in the civilization of a savage is to put a cotton shirt on his back-that slave labor is indispensable to the production of the cotton-and that, consequently, the institution of Southern slavery lies at the very foundation of the great work of civilizing the "outside barbarians" of the human family

In admitting all this, however, we do not ad mit that "the election of Fremont will and ought to be the end of the Union." Here Mr. Toombs and his Georgia friend sheer off from the high road of safety and common sense, and here we part company. This disunion sentiment of Mr. Toombs is but the echo of the same absurdity from Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan, the Presidential rivals of Fremont. And who are these disunion gentlemen, and what are their anteces dents, that they should thus boldly assume to dictate the point of revolution against the will of the majority of the American people? Mr. Fillmore rose into political life over the dead body of a counterfeit Morgan, and upon the humbug of anti-Masonry; he has subsequently flourished upon free soil and whiggery, and now is he collapsing upon the humbug of Know Nothingism Mr. Buchanan entered the political world as a federalist, and flourished upon federalism while is lasted, and in his old days he has become the prince of filibusters. Mr. Toombs has been a whig. a Georgia unionist; but has lately joined the de mocracy of the secession school. Such changeable chameleons are hardly to be relied upon as a standard of color. Yellow one moment, they may be green the next.

Mr. Toombs, however, no less than Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan, has his reasons for declacing that the election of Fremont will and ought to be the end of the Union. With Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan, this thing is a competition for Southern votes. With Mr. Toombs it is the highway to the continued favors of his slaveholding constituents. He believes, perhaps, that the election of Fremont will be the entering wedge to the abolition of slavery in the South-in the establishment of an anti-slavery administration. We believe no such thing. He thinks, most likely, with our "Fauquier Farmer," that the seeds of secession have been sown broadcast throughout the South. We believe on the contrary, that there is an overwhelming conservative body of Union men in the South that have been entirely overlooked by Mr. Toombs and all other secessionists as we shall

presently show. First, however, in reference to Fremont. His platform may not be quite so attractive to Southern secessionists as that of Mr. Buchanan or that of Mr. Fillmore. But Presidential platforms are Presidential cheats. They amount to nothing. Look at that of Polk-54 40; look at that of Pierce-"No further agitation of slavery." Our only reliance is the man, and our only guarantees his past history, instincts, education and associations. In this view we have shown that neither Fillmore nor Buchanan are anything more than temporizing politicians; and Mr. Toombs need not be told that their instincts, education and associations are those of Northern men. On the other hand, Fremont was born in the South, educated in the South, and all those associations and the man, in the case of Fremont, belong to the South. He may be opposed, like Mr. Clay, to the extension of slavery into free territory; but let him reach the goal of the Presidency, that highest aspiration of the American, and let him thus be free from the partizan divisions of a Presidential canvass, and we dare say that the South will find him, from his early instincts, education and associations, true to their constitutional rights, and his administration of that broad and general character which covers the whole Union.

Next for this point of secession. It strikes us that our secession correspondents, to whom we devote this article, are as much deceived in their estimates of the feasibility of disunion as in the advantages which the South are to derive from a separate Southern republic. Let us bring a few statistics to bear upon this question.

According to the census of 1850 there are 347. 525 slaveholders in the Union. Of these the number holding over five slaves is 165,000. Deduct women and minors, and the aggregate of voting slaveholders owning over five slaves will probably be reduced to 75,000. Taking this number as the political basis of that party in the South which regards slavery and the extension of slavery as the Alpha and Omega of the Union, and as the test of secession, we have 75,000 men at the back of Mr. Toombs and his secession pronuncia mento. We assume that with those persons owning only five slaves or less, the Union is more important than Kansas or the defeat of Mr. Buchanan. But taking the whole number of Southern voting slaveholders, large and small, at three hundred thousand, and as secessionists, there is yet, of Southern men who are not slaveholders, the powerful force of five hundred thousand voters, according to the Presidential returns of 1852.

These five hundred thousand men are not of the Southern aristocracy of slaveholders. But it is this aristocratic minority which speaks for the whole South. The non-slaveholding white population have no newspaper organs, no electioneering agents, no vent, no voice in the politics of the day except their silent vote. Yet a late Charleston paper has let us into a most important secret, to witthat not only is there a large body of Southern men opposed to the secession extremists, but opposed to the institution of slavery, or at least to its further extension. Why should this not be the case? Do not the non-slaveholding Southern whites hold the same relations of antagonism to the slaveholders that our Northern laborers do to capitalists, banks, railroad, manufacturing and other monopolies? Let the problem be brought to a practical test, upon a direct issue of secession, for example, and Mr. Toombs will find, in this element which he has overlooked, the certain defeat of his calculations.

We have an inkling in the way of a practical illustration in the Fremont electoral ticket of Kentucky-a ticket of highly respectable men, and some of them slaveholders, we understand. We may expect more enlarged illustrations of this sort before the expiration of the next six weeks. Indeed, we should not be surprised if Fremont were yet to prove more popular in the South than Fillmore. At all events, this ery of secession in the event of Fremont's election is sheer claptrap and nonsense. There is a rich mine in the popular vote of the South, which we have indicated, but which, still, in regard to this canvass, remains to be explored. Let Mr. Toombsbear in mind that there are 500,000 non-slaveholding voters in the South, against 300,000 voting slaveholders, at the highest estimate, and he will probably lower his voice when he speaks of secession as the consequence of the election of Fremont to the Presidency-a man who is neither abolitionist nor secessionist, nor yet a slaveholder; but who is for the constitution and the Union, and who, though adopted by the North, is still a Southern man, representing the bulk of those five hundred thousand voters of the South who own no slaves.

When Mr. Toombs shall have digested this branch of our argument we shall be happy to hear from him, for the benefit of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS .- The debate in the British Parliament on Italian affairs, which we published yesterday, has doubtless been very generally read, as it affords the only inkling we possess of the designs and attitude of the great Powers on the Italian question. It seems that Austria and France have both expressed a wish to withdraw their troops from Italy as soon as they can with safety. France and England have also applied to the King of Naples, demanding that his Majesty provide some security for persons and property in his dominions; but, according to the Earl of Clarendon, the King's reply has been most unsatisfactory." No doubt King Bomba has insisted on his right to imprison his subjects and seize their property as often as be chooses.

The Parliamentary opposition. by the mouth of their spokesman, Mr. Disraeli, have availed themselves of the obvious opportunity to twit the government with their alliance with the Emperor of the French. Mr. Disraeli exposes with some effect the absurdity of talking about enforcing the evacution of Italy, when England's great ally and coadjutor is the chief invader of Italy and the actual occupant of Rome; and further sneers at the talk about wresting liberty of the press from Austria, when, as the conference showed, the greatest enemy the press had in la rope is the Emperor Napoleon. But all this mere oratory. The point of the affair is, that Louis Napoleon and the British government are committed to a line of interference in Italy.

Where that interference must tend it is not very difficult to see. As the British statesmen very properly remarked, the establishment of red republican governments in the States of Italy would only render fresh interventions a necessity: and as between the other forms of government and a revival of Muratism, there can be very little doubt that the last would be the best. Louis Napoleon will not be the man to announce this truth. That duty he will leave to his ally, the British government. Men in England will probably discover that the best interests of the Italian peniusula require the consolidation of a government of the Bonaparte stamp, just about the same time as the Spanish turn in disgust from their revolutions and resign themselves to the placid control of a despot.

As we said yesterday, a new 1848 seems impending in the horizon: but this time the movement will have a head, for good or for evil.

HEALTH OF THE CITY. The showers of Tuesday and Tuesday night were followed by another scorebing day, and no great change of air has been obtained. More caution than usual must therefore be taken to guard against the moisture which is followed by an intensity of heat. Our city authorities, including the Superintendent of Streets and Lamps, must do their duty more thoroughly than ever, and if they are instincts which enter into the fixed character of I too busy to hunt up the pools and stagnant i in the art to the summoning of Mrs Ketchum, it was

waters, the sunken loas and the dirty gutters, the taxpayers must do it for themselves. We understand that since the publication of

Tuesday's article, the Street Inspector has, very properly, stirred himself in the Twenty-second ward in a most lively manner. It is hoped that the piles of dirt heaped up by the sweepers in that quarter will have been removed ere this, or the sweeping will have been useless. At the gable end of 267, in Forty-third street, there remains still a most abominable nuisance, which should be attended to. We are informed that large holes in Forty-second street, corner of Ninth avenue, require to be filled up, being common receptacles for stagnant water. Between the Fourth avenue and the East river, above Twenty-third street, there are many spots which might as well be put in order Our authorities must go and look at these places for themselves. It is a scandal that nothing can be done with some of these worthies as with some police officers, unless you go and do their work for them. If a complaint is made, hey require the complainant to become evidence. prosecutor and attorney, while they (well paid, too, for this very business) sleep in their armchairs, or go in for another round at dominoes. It is a matter well worthy of consideration whether the offices of City Inspector and Health Wardens, twenty-two in number, should not be filled by medical men. The public health is the public safety, and how can those men be trusted as its guardians who not only cannot learn, even by following their own noses, where nuisances exist, or when found, do not know how to abate them. A correspondent would like some of these officials to tell him what constitutes a healthy atmosphere? When is a house properly ventilated? How is air affected by large masses of people, and why? Why has personal and general cleanliness a decided effect on the public health? How do diseased meat and decaying vegetables produce disease? We understand that these questions would puzzle some of the incumbents considerably. In the meantime we insist upon it that the citizens should unite, as one man, in requiring our sanitary laws to be fully and faithfully carried out.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Melancholy Catastrophe on Lake George. EURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT JOHN JAY—FIVE LIVES WHITERALL, July 30, 1816.

The steamer John Jay, on Lake George, was destroyed by fire, near Garfield, yesterday afternoon. A number

the passengers and crew perished.

The following bodies have been reco Mrs. Belknap, of New York city. Mss Repshaw, of New Orleans

Mr. Metcalf, of Cherry Valley, N. Y. Mrs. Twing, of Boston Miss C. A. Fleet, of Brooklya.

Five in all.

The following passengers were saved:-George Bell and lady, Miss M. P. Bell, S. T. Roberts and Miss Mary Roberts-all of New York; Wm. G. Angell and lady, Providence; C. A. Harrington and lady, Shrewsbury, Mass.; J. H. Palmeter, Glenns Falls, N. Y.; Miss Palmeter, do.; F. J. Arthur and daughter, New York; Thomas W. Adams and lady, Newark, N. J.; J. A. White and wife, New Orleans; Aaron D. Weld and wife, West Roxbury; J. S Crafts, C. F. Young, Mrs. W. F. Herbing, Mrs. W. H. Harding, Miss Helen W. Blanchard-all of Boston; Miss A. H. Weld, Miss Alice Weld, R. H. Weldall three of West Roxbury; J. E. Sheffield and two daugh ters, New Haven, Conn.; Samuel Fleet, Robert Spier, Jr. Laura A. Spier, Samuel F. Spier-all of Brooklyn; D. M. Sabcock and lady, J. C. Babcock and lady, of New York; W. R. De Garmo, Fort Miller; A. G. Crowell New York; George Hicks, Brooklyn; James W. Kins, do J. Pritchard and lady, Miss C. Goff, S. C. Thwing and son, of Bosten; Miss Ella Kent, Roxbury; Thomas Belknap, Mary Belknap, Miss C. L. Metcalf, M. V. Metcalf, of New York; J. H. Braggs, Miss Todd, of Harrisburg; Miss Susan E. Spangier, York, Pa.; James Potter, Glenus Falls; Hugh Hamilton, Fort Edward; J. P. Phomix, wife and

three daughters, and the captain and crew were all saved. sed that one other body may be under th wreck, but it is merely supposition. The vessel is burned to the water's edge.

The fire is said to have been caused by the burning of pitch pine wood, which choked up the smoke pipe so as to drive the fire and smoke into the firerom, compelling the fireman to retreat to the deck for sir, without giving him an opportunity to close the doors of the fire boxes. The sparks quickly ignited the wood work overhead and the was fenveloped in flames almost instantly. The passengers blame the captain for not running her on shore mmediately, as she was near a sandy beach at the time, instead of allowing her to go on, for the purpose of trying to put out the fire and saving the boat, and at last being compelled to run on some rocks. Others attach n blame to any one, and say that the captain did everything in his power to prevent the catastrophe. A full investi gation of the affair is to be had.

Atmaxy, July 30, 1856. Miss Sherman, sister of Josiah J. Sherman, of this city, is one of the killed on the steamer John Jay.

The Empire State Disaster.

FAIL ROWS, July 30, 1806.

To-day, increase S. Hill, inspector of Steam Boilers for
the District of Boston and Charleston, testified that he examined the boilers of the Empire State on the 27th of May last, when they were in perfect order. He thought the immediate cause of the accident was a defective shee

in the steam chimney; the sheets show imperfect welding, and appear unsound; the bollers appear to have een gradually wearened by overheating of the steam chimneys within the last two months; if there had been no defect in the iron, and the chimneys had been stal by rocket belts and washers, he did not think they would have given away; he did not think the heating alone would have caused the accident, but regarded th defective sheet as the pumary cause; he could not gather from the engieters and firemen that there was any excess of pressure at the time of the accident beyond what was allowed by the Inspector; did not think the en-

case of pressure at the time of the accident beyond what was allowed by the inspector; did 1 of think the engineers had, or could have had, the slightest idea of danger.

William A. Douglass, examined—Occupied part of the house in which Mr. Ketchum, who was killed, resided. In reply to questions by Mr. Borden, the witness said that he had had merely familiar "how do you do" conversations with Mr. Ketchum; had been told that his (Ketchum's) wife wanted to go to New York the night of the accident, but her husband dissuasied her, and gave as reason that the boat was not safe for any human being; his wife and aunt told him this, and they obtained their information of Ketchum's wife; had never heard it said that Ketchum had been to the office twice that day to get ou from going that night; he seemed to feel had about going; did not hear of his having issid that having been absent from home two Sabiatis he should like to remain at home that trip; he had been spoken to soveral hundreds of times on the subsect of the report, but did not repeat it more than had a dozen times; he did not give the impression that he had the riport from Ketchum himself, but befieved that he made the statements, and so expressed himself; from the same source he was informed that Ketchum said he expected the boat would be his coffin.

Mrs. Sarah A. Douglass, sworn—Resides at Fall River; had a conversation with Mr. Ketchum in reference to the boat on Schurday night last, when he said that he had to go to New York that night, but did not want to; said has been to the effice twice that day, and Brockway would not let him off; his wife said she would his to go, but he replied. Woman, the boat in not it for you are any homean being to go in; if it was not for that, you might go?" he said there was a hole in the boiler as big as that, (making a sign with his hand, adlening about four inches) and also want to go be had rather five fire delars right out of his pocket han go be said again, before gong out of this gave, I don't want to go at all, that

s band, as he made him go.

Miss Rath Cook substantially corroborated the for go

stated that she was nearly insane, and the inquest adjourned at 6½ o'clock till to morrow morning.

James Weich a deck passenger, died of his injuries this morning, making 14 deaths in all; and there is but little hopes of the recovery of more than one of the remaining seven, to alleviate the sufferings of whom the company is doing everything in its power. It is expected that Mr. Ketchum's widow will be examined to-morrow.

Interesting from Washington.

BAD PROSPECT FOR THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SCH
— DEFEAT OF THE CALIFORNIA LAND BILL—
VANDERBILT AND THE MAIL CONTRACTS, ETC. WASHINGTON, July 30, 1856.

Thurlow Weed left here this afternoon, disgusted with the turn affairs have taken as to his Pacific Railroad scheme. It is said an effort is to be made to get the Com mittee on Public Lands to report the bill, and probably Weed has gone after more influence. But Congres will never agree to a bill giving forty millions acres to a particular company, especially one controlled by the New York Central Railroad monepoly Great indignation was manifested to-day by the parties interested at the HERAID'S expose. The facts were rectly given, and hence the squirming. It is due to Mr Washburne, of Illinois, to say that it is not his brother n-law who is one of the corporators, but his intimate friend, Corwith, of Galena. There are two or three mem bers of Congress large shareholders in the New York Central Railroad who take an uncommon interest in the Pacific scheme.

The California Land Bill, to do away with the super visory power of the Courts, and, by a sort of ex post facto legislation, confirm some four hundred decisions of the California Land Board, was defeated to-day by a decided vote. The HERALD'S explanation of this affair, ome weeks ago, called the attention of members to it

and hence its defeat. The House majority are in hopes of prolonging the session by delaying the appropriation bills. The however, is firm, and will adjourn on the 18th, and let

the issue go to the country. Gen. Webb is understood to take a great interest in pressing Vanderbilt's application for a mail contract. It

Commodore Vanderbilt appeared before the Senate Committee on Fost Offices and Post Roads yesterday,

asking them to report a bill for him for carryin the monthly mail between New York and Southampton at sixteen thousand dollars the round trip. The con mittee, after a long session, failed to agree. They had another meeting this morning, and after all the facts from the Commodore, fically agreed to report a bill. It appears there is considerable opposition to the old Commodore in committee. The bill will come up for consideration in the Senate next week, on Wednesday The committee propose several amendments—one ex tending the round trips to Bremen or Havre, without ad ditional compensation, Aniwerp to be substituted vior either at the pleasure of the Postmaster General; and another directing the Secretary of the Navy to give the no tice provided for in the act of June 13, 1852, to terminate the arrangements for the additional allowance for transporting the mails between New York and Livernool is

the Collins line of steamships.

Mr. Forsyth, the new Minister to Mexico, arrived here yesterday. He left to-day, and will be absent for a few days, until his instructions, which are being completed it the State Department, are fully prepared.

The state of things in California alarms the authorities here a good deal. Quite a number of gentlemen who arrived in the last steamer called on the President to-day to ascertain whether or not something cannot be done. The President, I am informed, refuses to interfere a

The sparring between Sepators Toombs and Benjam to-day, on the constitutional powers of the government, was highly exciting, able and interesting.

Mr. Brocm's bill for the benefit of the children and grandchildren of Revolutionary officers was passed by the House of Representatives to-day, and sent to the Senate. This bill, being identical with the one which has already passed the Senate, with a few slight amend ments, will be taken up by that body and passed without delay. It gives half pay during the lifetime of those fficers whop received commutation of five years' full pay, deducting the amount of commutation. The fits of the act are limited to children and grandchildren The Fortification bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole, but no vote taken Congress is favorable to for tifying all scaboard towns and cities, but it is feared the bill will be killed by amendments looking to local in-

terests. The Senate is still on the River and Harbor bills. The Senate to day agreed to the amendments made by be House to the bill for the relief of the officers, seamen and marines of the ill-fated sloop-of-war Albany, and the same only awaits the approval of the President to becom

The Secretary of the interior has recommended to Con gress the passage of a law fixing the time within which the maps of the definite location of certain railroads may be filed at the general and local land offices. He suggests that the period of twelve months be designated for that purpose, applicable to the grants of land made at the esent session of Congress for railroad purposes. partment for restoring any lands to cetry and location which may have been withdrawn for such railroads. A present there is no time fixed for filing maps or completing selections of lands; and hence the recommer of the Secretary of the Interior, made at the suggestion of Mr. Joseph Wilson, the acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Pennsylvania Politics.

WESTCHISTER, PA., July 30, 1856 The Democratic Convention assembled here yesterday The Hon. John Hickman announced his adhesion to the Cincinnati platform and to Mr. Buchanan, a proceeding which staved off the rupture for the present. Mayo Halloway, of Topska, and Lieutenant Governor Roberts of Kansas, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience last night upon the wrongs of the free State settlers in that Territory.

Unantmous Re-Election to Congress of Messrs Kettt and Brooks.

Contuma, S. C., July 30, 1856. The elections in Nesers. Keitt's and Brooks' districts have resulted in the unanimous re-election of both very large vote was cast.

Ternado at Cincinnati, &c.

CINCINNAU, July 30, 1856. ost a tornado occurred here yesterday afternoon Rain fell in torrents. Trees were uprocted and awnings demolished. On Third street some buildings were blown down, killing one man and wounding five or six others.

General Tom Thumb has bad his valuable box of jewels and presents stolen, valued at \$20,000.

Terrific Storm and Marine Disaster

PROVINCETOWN, July 36, 1856.

A letter from Green Island, Straits of Belle Isle, dated July 7, speaks of a terrific storm which occurred ther July 1, during which, at that place, twenty-nine vessel went ashore, and three vessels off Dog Island were lost. with all on board. Only two of the vessels that wen schore are named-the brig Samuel Cook and the schoon er Sarah Louisa. Three hundred and fifty four men were

living in tents on Green Island. Only one vessel there had ridden out the gale in safety. Severe Storm at Carlisle, Pa.

CAMUSER, Pa., July 30, 1856. A very heavy rain and thunder storm occurred here last night. Five barns and one dwelling were destroye by lightning. The barns were filled with the entire crops The losses are heavy. Other losses are reported in th

Storm in the South.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1866. A terrific thunder storm raged here for an hour this evening. The only damage as yet known is the striking Railroad Company, the frame projection of which was en tirely burnt. BALTIMORE, July 30, 1856.

The storm has also been very severe here, but we hea of no damage.

Sentence of Death.

MONTREAL, July 13, 1856. Corrivean, who murdered Miss Todd, at St. Homar, in January, 1865, was this morning sentenced to be hune at Quebec on the 26th of September.

The Ningara Outward Bound.

Poston, July 30, 1856. The royal mail steamship Niagara sailed from here at noon to day, with 18 passengers for Halifax and 83 for Liverpool. She takes out \$371,332 in specie.

The Fire in Boston.

THRITY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1856. The Senate took up the bill to regulate the compensa tion of members of Congress. Mr. Collamer proposed a substitute, providing that they shall receive for attend ance at the sessions twenty-five per cent additional t what they are now entitled to by law.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. YULEE, (dem.) of Fla., from the Post Office Com mittee, reported back the bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with Mr. Vanderbill for carrying the mail between New York and Southampion, with the amendment making it the duty of the contractor to extend the trips to Bremen or Havre, or those places alternately, whenever required by the Postmaster General, without additional compensation for the round voyago; also providing that Antwerp may at any time be substituted for either of these places. Another amendment directs the Secretary of the Navy to give the notice, provided in the act of June, 1852, to terminate, the arrangement of the additional allowance for the transportation of the mail between New York and Liverpool in the Collins line of steamships. mittee, reported back the bill authorizing the Postmaste

portation of the mail between New York and Liverpool in the Collins line of steamships.

The bill was made the special order for Monday.

The bill continuing the improvements in the harbor of Newark, New Jersey, gave rise to an animated febate, involving the entire scope of such questions.

Without disposing of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. EVENING SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1856. Mr. Colyax, (nigger worshipper) of Ind., was made

Mr. KEISIN, (nigger worshipper) of N. Y., opposed slavery and its extension, and favored the admission of

Eansas with the Topeka constitu Mr. HOFFMAN, (national K. N.) of Md., insisted upon the importance of extending the time of naturalization

probation to prevent political huckstering on foreign capital, and to preserve the republic. Mr. CARUTHERS, (dem.) of Mo., justified the reper the Missouri compromise. The only political act of his life that he was ashamed of was his having joined the Know Nothings, whom he now repudiated. As an old

line whig, he gave the reasons why he preferred Mr. Bu-

chanan to Mr. Fillmore, who, he said, had no chance of an Mr. TAPPAN, (nigger worshipper) of N. H., in opposing slavery extension, said the Fremont party are only con-tending for the application of the principle to Kansas which Jefferson proposed to all the Territories of the United States in 1784. The democracy are now leagued-with the slave power against freedom.

About a dozen members were present throughout the evening, and fewer persons than usual were in the galle ries.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1856. The House discussed the bill providing for a settlement of the claims of officers of the Revolution, and the widows and orphans of those who died in the service of the

and orphans of those who died in the service of the country, and the bill was then passed.

The Kansas contested election case was postponed until to-morrow, Mr. Washburn, (nigger worshipper) of Maine, giving notice that he should then, at three o'clock, move the previous question.

The bill expediting the issuing of patents for confirmed land claims of California was debated, and tabled by three majority.

majority.

The Fortification Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed, and pending which the House adjourned.

Yale College Commencement Exercises. NEW HAVEN, July 30, 1856. The Yale College commencement exercises opened last

right.

The first was the Conclo ad Clerum, given in the North church, by the Rev. E. C. Jones, of Southington, Connecticut, of the class of 1851. His subject was the "Second

The Rev. Joseph Thompson, of the city of New York, delivered an oration in the College Street Church, before the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, on "Literary Culture for Educated Men."

The poem was by the Rev. E. Johnson, of Jacksonville, The alumni meeting took place in Alumni Hall, at 8

o'clock this morning. John A. Rockwell, of the class of 1822, presided.

1822, presided.

Speeches were made by Professor Silliman, Professor Olimsted, Bishop Clark, of Roode Island; Jouige Williams, of Detroit; Messrs, Lewis, Robinson, and C. L. Thomas, of the class of 1853, and several others.

At eleven c'elock, Professor Pana delivered to a great audience an address for the School of Science to be contected with Yale College.

At half past two o'clock, Professor Park, of Andover, delivered an oration in the North Church, on "Taste and Religion as auxiliary to each other." It was a remarkable production, and is universally commanded.

The Scienty meetings were held this afternoon. In the Linchian, Professor Tyler, of the East Windsor Seminary, presided. Enthwisatic speeches were made.

The class of 1853 have an all night support at the Tonine Hotel.

Joel S. Smith of this city, takes the idea.

I no Hotel.

Joel S. Sraith, of this city, takes the tilver cup for his son, the first baby how of the class.

To morrow the graduating class perform in the Centre -

The city is full of strangers, the hotels are all overrun, and the private bouses filled up.

Arrival of the Sloop-of-war Plymouth.

The United States sloop of war Plymouth, from Nor The Alabama at Savannah.

The steamship Alabama, from New York, arrived here to-day (Tuesday).

Markets.

Markets.

FRILADRIPHIA STOCK ROARD.

PRILADRIPHIA STOCK ROARD.

PRILADRIPHIA JULY 30, 1856.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5'e, 83; Reading Sallroad, 45%; Morrie Canal 14%; Long Island Railroad, 13%;

Pennsylvania Railroad, 46%.

New ORIERS, July 30, 1856.

Cotton dull; sales to-day 1,600 bales; middling 10c, a
10%c. Flour, 26 25. Corn. 62c. India bagging, 10%c.

Gunnies, 18%c. Sugar, 8%c. Lard, in kegs, 13%c.

Freights scarce and quoted at 7.16d. for cotton to liverpool. Sterling exchange 10 per cent premium.

Corr.—Sales of 12,000 bushels Western mixed, at 60c Osts—14,000 bushels sold at 42c., for State and Ohio. A small lot of Genesee new wheat sold at \$185,800 bushels Kentucky new brought \$1 84. Whiskey, 3734c.

The supply of choice brands of flour is inch and the demand is good. Sales of 500 bils, at \$7 a \$7 50, for extra. Canadian and Oswego. Wheat inactive—Sales 5,000 bushels Canadian club, at \$1 39 alioat. Corn quiet. Canadian club, at \$1 39 alioat. Corn quiet. Canadir freights—Flour, 39c.; Wheat, 12c. a 12; gc., and Corn 10c., to New York. Lake imports—648 bbls. flour, 29,827 bushels wheat, 1,679 bushels rye. Canal exports—1,315-bbls. flour, 22,321 bushels wheat, 15,650 bushels corn, and 7,800 bushels rye.

Bowery Theatre-Ernestine and Annie Henrarde, the Danseuses.

A well filled house greeted the second appearance of Mademoiselles Ernestine and Annie Henrarde at the Bowery last night. These are the young ladies whose recorded in the HERALD; and from the success of their debut before a New York audience, we are justified in distant day. Their personal advantages are very great pose of Soto, while the younger has a delicate coquetr; and spirituelle grace which was perfectly bewildering to the sympathetic Bowery boys, who cheered them most veciferously. Their " getters over the ground" are got up in magnificent style, and the ancies and accompaniments are perfectly bewitching.

A Spanish pas de deux was charmingly rendered, the

elder sister taking the male part. Every motion of tho younger eister is a study for an artist, with a form which might serve as a model for Venus-a piquant, betwiching style, which aroused the audience to a high pitch of thusiasm. The face of the elder is more classic in its egular beauty, and she is an accomplished and graceful conserve, but she has not the abandon, the enclanting

consense, but she has not the abandon, the enclianting grace of the younger, which makes every pose a picture, not seemingly but the natural expression of a gloriusly artistic nature. We sincerely hope and believe hat last night's success is but the precursor of a series of triumphs which will drown the memory of the unleasant events which preceded their introduction to American beards.

The "Firates of the Mississippi," which has proved to the a card at this establishment, was played first, and a exciling incidents and really fine scenery justifies the uccess it has attained. The Sunset on the Mississippi in he of the nicest things of the kind ever seen in this course, and the "Father of Waters, by Moonlight" is more than good. The Steamboat Explosion, at the close, is alone worth the price of the performance, as it gives a vivid representation of that too frequent phenomenon, without putting one under the unpleasant necessity of being personally mixed up in it. The plot is rearring, and the incidents follow one another rapidly and naturally. The local bits, relative to crime in high places, and the necessity of viriliance committees to rectify great public evile, were received with great favor and applause. "Pocalionias," really one of the best of modern buriesques, cheed the evening's entertainment. It has been slightly altered, and several new local bits interpolated. King Powhattan's objurgation to his quarreling savage subjects,

"Peace, have done,

" Peace, have done,

Do you think you'r in Washington?"
has received a dittonal point since the play was fire produced, and made a great hit.
Altogether, the Bowery may now be set down as a success under the new management. The pieces are good, novelty is the order of the day, and fell bouses and a plethoric transcry. of course, follow. To night has night's bill will be repeated.

The fire in North street, yesterday afternoon, rendered tighty poor families he meiess and destroyed all their boust-hold effects. Two move dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins, making nine in all.